

Register

NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.—PRICE \$2.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1841.

WHOLE NO. 1350.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.—NO. 2.

Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1841.

My Dear Brother,—The first argument against

the Congregationalist organization for the

West, is that it would be an abandonment of

the memorial policy of Presbyterian and Congregational

intercourse. So identical has their

faith been, and so inconsiderable their difference

in discipline, that both denominations, wherever

they have been thrown together, have regarded it

as a duty to unite their energies, and to

organize as rival denominations. The

whole history of the Congregational and Presby-

terian churches is a history of plans of union, and

of the most part of harmonious and propitious

co-operation. Hence, in 1841, the Congregational-

ists entered into a coalition with the ministers of

London and vicinity, under the title of the United

Brethren, on the basis of the Baptist confession of

faith, and had meetings for mutual consultation and

for the election of candidates. The Westminster As-

sembly which formed the catechism, was composed

of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. About

1628, "divers gentlemen in Scotland wrote to

New England their inquiries whether they

ought here to suffer to their Presbyteries

in church government, and it was freely an-

swered that they might." Before 1640, four thou-

sand had arrived, by whom, probably, the Presby-

tery of London was formed, and afterward the

Presbytery of Newburyport. The Apostle Elliott

wrote a book for the purpose of "uniting these

two and variously, under the title of the Presby-

terian and Congregationalist churches, till time

came, and the Congregationalists were organized

as an independent body in New England, and

in Massachusetts were nearly equal, but instead

of setting up for exclusive denominations, they

co-operated in the same cause, and in the

same manner. An assembly of Presbyterian

ministers at Cambridge, it was agreed, 1st, "that in

respect to the platform of church discipline, the

Presbyterian ministers of this country should find

it difficult to practice the substance of it in

accord with their several congregations." 2d, "As

we agree wholly in the same confession of faith,

we agree in many things of greatest conse-

quence in the matter of church discipline; and those

things wherein we differ are not of such conse-

quence as to cause a schism between us, either in

worship or love and affection." In the Synod of

1640, when the vote was called for the adoption

of the plan of union between the Presbyterian

and Congregational churches, it was agreed, 1st,

that the elders and brethren lifting up their

voices in the affirmative unanimously." The

basis of agreement between the Presbyterian

and Congregational churches of England, was in-

stead of a plan of union to secure the mutual

aid and co-operation of the two denomina-

tions. Cotton Mather, it is said, being in Eng-

land, was especially influential in its forma-

tion. "In New England, it was hailed with joy by

the Congregational churches, as an auspicious

influence for the conformation of their own union

with the Presbyterians planted among them. In Eng-

land it was hailed also with holy transport by

such men as Flavel, Matthew Henry, and Increase

Shaw. Clerical unions were formed, in the dif-

ferent counties in England, where the dissenters

met, and blessings returned to the tents of Israel.

In this spirit, their missionaries and letters came

to this country, and spread union here, and more

so as we were trembling with apprehension from

the effects of a bigoted establishment." Our

church ministers also were formed, in the dif-

ferent counties in England, where the dissenters

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In this spirit, their missionaries and letters came

to this country, and spread union here, and more

so as we were trembling with apprehension from

warmest manner to meet us by proper delegates

on the day agreed on." These annual meetings

continued till they were interrupted by the revo-

lutionary war. In 1790, the General Assembly

adopted unanimously the following resolution.

"Whereas there existed before the late revolu-

tion, an annual convention of the clergy of the

Congregational churches in New England, and of

ministers belonging to the Synod of New York

and Philadelphia, which was interrupted by the

disorders occasioned by the late war, this assembly

being peculiarly desirous to renew and

strengthen every bond of union between brethren

so nearly agreed in doctrine and forms of worship

as the members of the Presbyterian and Congrega-

tional churches evidently are; and remembering

with much satisfaction the mutual pleasure

and advantage produced and received by their

former intercourse, do resolve that the ministers

of the Congregational churches in New England

be invited to renew their annual convention

with the clergy of the Presbyterian church." This

proposal resulted in a plan of correspondence

which provided "that Committees be appointed

in each year, to be composed of ministers of each

denomination, and that ministers thus recom-

mended and submitting to the stated rules of the

respective churches should be received as authorized

preachers of the gospel, and that commissioners be

annually appointed to sit, deliberate and vote in

the meetings of each body.

In 1801, the General Association of Congrega-

tional churches of New York to obviate in the

new settlements imbecilities of sectarian collision,

and to unite both denominations in the early for-

mation of vigorous churches. The plan adopted

is well known, and worthy of grateful remem-

brance, and of perpetuity in new settlements in

all future time, having secured on both sides re-

ligious liberty, and blessed territories large

enough for a mighty empire with efficient churches,

and all the elements of Christian civilization; the

result of this plan of union when missionary

societies were formed in New England, and annual

contributions were made for the new settle-

ments, they were given with unstinted bounty

alike to Congregational and Presbyterian churches.

The multiplied applications which for the last

thirty years have been made to New England, to

assist in rearing the literary and religious insti-

tutions of the West, the thought was never in the

heart or the question on the tongue, to which of

the two denominations does the institution belong?

Could John Rice of blessed memory speak to us

from heaven, he would testify that nowhere did

he meet with a more uncharitable usage than his

Presbyterian Seminary in New England, than in

New England; and I can testify that in all my so-

licitations in New England for Lane Seminary, so

bounteously given, the objection was never made

that it was a Presbyterian institution.

For fifty years New England has given her

clergies, her prayers and the emigrant members

of her churches, and her sons in the ministry,

chiefly to the communion of the Presbyterian

church, rejoicing in their welfare as her own. She

did not choose to change her own Congregational

organization for the Presbyterian, but united in

doctrine and holiness, and the plan of union, she

never sighed for sectarian name and honor at the

West; she never attempted to raise the standard

of Congregationalism, she loved the Presbyterian

church as herself, and in all her relations with

the Presbyterian church, she was loyal. Indeed it was

the fact of her simple-hearted disinterestedness in

giving her prayers, and charities, and population,

and success in building up the Presbyterian

churches, which brought a panic upon her neigh-

bors, which has been the church in twain. The

American Missionary Society, it was not

until she had been in New England, and she

adopted and nurtured there, receiving her ben-

ediction and charities to flow with impartial be-

nevolence, like the life-blood of the body through

every department of the Presbyterian and Con-

gregational church. Such another instance of

sectarian benevolence in so large and power-

ful a denomination, cannot be found in the annals

of the church, and it is the spirit of the

gospel, the spirit of the primitive church in her

best estate, and the spirit, the only spirit which

will achieve the millennial victory. And now

what has happened that should change the

sacred policy of the Congregational church of

New England? Is she ashamed of her history?

Is her glory too dazzling for her humility to look

back on it? Is she ashamed of a little to her

spiritual pride within her? Does she desire that

while she is dead. Unfiling it produces con-

tention and schism, for it nurtures self-will about

trifles and the multiplies the sects, and counts

and reading. There is no instance of the

strong actings of sectarianism, which did not ul-

timately divide and subdivide the denomination.

It is the absence of sectarianism that has recon-

ciled with unity from the time of Edwards to this

day, a fearless free-inquiry of cultured thinking

minds in the Congregational ministry in New

England. It is the public testimony of the large

bodies of the ministers and churches of New Eng-

land thinking and acting for themselves under

the influence of a common faith and vigorous be-

nevolence, and not the doctrine of authority, or

the bribery of patronage, or the ubiquity of in-

tegrity, or the obsequiousness of implicit confidence,

or the abject slavery of fear, which has so long

maintained the happy unity in council, and energy

in action of the Congregational churches in New

England. But let this bond of perfectness be ex-

of trial as church members, and as classical students, previous to their being recommended to the patronage of the Society, was under consideration at the two last meetings of the Directors; and at the recent quarterly meeting the following vote was unanimously passed:

Voted, That, instead of six months, as hitherto required, in Rule I. Chapter V. of the Rules of the Society, relating to Beneficiaries, one year, be required hereafter; and that the aforesaid Rule be altered accordingly.

Persons intending to make application for assistance through any of the Examining Committees of the American Education Society, will henceforth be required to furnish testimonials in accordance with the above regulation, viz: testimonials certifying that they have been members of the Church of Christ for one year; and that they have been engaged in the study of the Latin, or of the Latin and Greek languages, for an equal term of time.—*Journal Am. Ed. Socy.*

A REVIVAL AT SEA.

Letter from a sailor on board of a whaler to a friend in this city.

OTAKEET, March 15, 1841.

"Dear Brother, Since my last, God has graciously blessed us with an outpouring of his Holy Spirit. We have had a bible class established on Sunday mornings. One man, a North American Indian, was awakened. This was the first instance; after this, others were awakened, and among the number was Mr. Babcock, our second mate; he had boarded at the Sailor's Home with Captain Gileston, in New York, but recently had been profane, and his convictions were deep, and lasted three days, when he was enabled to praise a sin-pardoning God. Others were brought to feel their need of a Saviour, and to cry for mercy. One man was converted to God at mast-head looking out for whales. At the commencement of the work, we established meetings on Sabbath and Thursday evenings in the cabin. There is a class met on Sabbath morning. After the work became general among us, I established a class-meeting on Tuesday evening. I am sensible it would make your heart rejoice to see twelve or fourteen of us meeting in the ship's forehold, and the captain with us, clad in our tarry trousers and coarse shirts, singing the praises of God. There is no restriction among us; our class is composed of whites, blacks, and two Indians of the Pequot tribe in Connecticut. Our captain is one of the best of men, but is very timid; he has frequently attempted to pray in our meetings but could not; his embarrassment overcame him. He tells us in class that he wishes he could assist us; it is his greatest trial that he cannot take an active part with us. Notwithstanding this embarrassment, his heart is with us, and rejoices in what the Lord has done for us. Our second mate is a useful, active man, and is very much engaged; he has frequently told me and others, that he would not part with his hope for worlds like this. In fact, there is every reason to believe the work is real, and has been proceeding through the agency of the Spirit by divine grace. To God be all the glory." (Sailor's Mag.)

REVIVALS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A letter to the Editor of the Lutheran Observer, dated Shippensburg, Pa. Sept. 24, 1841, says:

About three weeks since, the Lord commenced to pour out his Spirit upon the Lutheran congregations at Shippensburg, Pa., under the pastoral charge of the Rev. D. Smith. The truth of God with the assistance of several brethren was faithfully preached, and pressed home to the sinners' hearts, and the consequence was the awakening of many souls, and bringing them to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ. Upwards of eighty individuals have already given an evidence of a change of heart and of having passed from death unto life. But what is still more remarkable, is that the prospects of this work of grace, are nearly all of a middle age, some at quite an advanced age. But thus we see that when the Lord unfolds his eternal truth through his faithful servants, the people become afraid, lay down the weapons of their rebellion, and humble themselves under the mighty hands of God. They no longer like Saul breathe out threatening and slaughter against the followers of Jesus. Their self-righteousness no longer shields them from the penetrating eye of Jehovah; they shrink as if struck by lightning to the feet of a bleeding Saviour, and their impious mercy and pardon. Such a state of things was here. Never did I witness such thorough conversions, and such manifest changes of the heart as this. Previous to this work of grace, spiritual darkness was brooding over the church, and a few had the life and power of religion, and even their influence was circumscribed by the majority of those who were strangers to holiness. But not so now; they are now uniting with their pastor in pulling down the strong holds of Satan, and rearing up the Redeemer's kingdom upon the ruins thereof.

For the Boston Recorder.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The Rev. W. S. Rogers, of the General Assembly's Board, writes to the American Tract Society from Lodiana, at the close of 1841:

"Your letters always afford us much pleasure and encouragement. I wish we could send you in return more cheering prospects of success in our great and common cause, to strengthen the hands and quicken the efforts of Christians at home. The results of our labors in the publishing department have not been so great as we could have wished; but our difficulties have been great. Matters are getting into train now, and we may hope for better results."

"Brother Morris has now got some workmen trained to do good work; and the two new presses, as well as the lithographic presses, are well employed. He will keep you informed of the printing done on your account. Our office has been much enlarged, and in every way improved. I trust we shall soon be able to employ all the funds you can send us."

A Most Wide Field.—Mela.

"It is gratifying to find a constantly increasing demand for our books. During the present cold season, upwards of four hundred towns and villages have been visited from this station, and more than 12,000 books distributed."

"Messrs. Newton and Porter are now on a tour to the great fair at Haidwar, visiting the villages in the way. They expect to dispose of some 2,000 or 10,000 books before they return. Besides, there are several great melas (or fairs) to occur near Lodiana, at which we expect to dispose of some thousands, aside from our daily distribution at our own houses and in the city. Our distribution this year will certainly exceed 30,000 from this station alone."

"If the Divine blessing attend these labors much good will result. Let us hope, and pray, and believe that many souls will be enlightened and saved by the word of life thus scattered among them."

"This region is much more densely populated than we had at first supposed. There are not less, perhaps, than 4,000 towns and villages within forty miles of Lodiana, on the south side of the Sutledge. If we include the other half of the circle, there may be double that number. Among these are not a few of 5,000, 8,000, 12,000, and even 20,000 inhabitants. These must all be supplied both by the preached and written Gospel."

"There is every prospect now that the Panjab will come under the control of the British government in a short time. And when this takes place there will be another wide field opened for us. Not less than 1,000,000 in the Panjab speak the Gurmukhi language. These are all dependent on our press for the bread of life. At present, numbers of our books find their way across the river, though we are not permitted to cross. But if this restraint was removed, we should soon find the demand for books greatly increased."

"Your volume enterprise seems to succeed admirably. Eternity alone will reveal the results. The volumes sent us here were soon disposed of by sale. More will be acceptable whenever you are able to send them."

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL IN STRIA.—A Boston paper publishes an extract from a letter dated Beyrout, August 25, saying:—"The Americans have in the mountains a gratuitous school, under the direction of Mr. Thompson, who has 5000 Druses as

scholars. The Maronite patriarch has forbidden the Druses to send their children there, but they deny his right to favor one school more than another. The Maronites however, obey the injunction."

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1841.

WRITTEN SERMONS.

One of the last acts of the last Session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was to enter a protest against the use of written sermons in the pulpit. The following minute was adopted:

"The General Assembly has reason to believe that the practice of reading sermons in the pulpit is greatly on the increase among our ministers; and being decidedly of the opinion that it is not the best method of preaching the gospel, it hereby recommends the discontinuance of the practice, as far as possible, and earnestly exhorts our younger ministers to adopt a different method, as more Scriptural and effective."

The Princeton Review regrets that the Assembly touched this subject at all, for two very sensible reasons, first that no body will pay any regard to it, and secondly because the influence of the Assembly is lost by "wasting it on matters that, from their very nature, are governed and shaped by causes beyond their control."

The Review makes another remark of value, viz: that there are some that never ought to attempt to preach without a written discourse before them. They have a natural inaptitude to extemporary speaking, though they may succeed and be eminent preachers by a judicious use of written discourses.

We believe the laying entirely aside of written discourses would be a great injury to the character of preaching. We believe there would not be the same amount of hard study upon sermons—not as much close and careful thought; thought well compacted, and therefore deeply impressive.—The habit of careful writing is of immense value in preventing loose wanderings of the mind; the scattering of thought over so much territory as to forbid its being close and effective in its bearing on the hearts and consciences of men. Some of the most eloquent and successful preachers in our country were so, in the use of written discourses. Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Davies blew the gospel trumpet with as much vehemence as any men have ever done. The seals of their ministry, in multitudes, have gone after them, to be their crowns of rejoicing in the day of the Lord. And we believe much of the effectiveness of their preaching was owing to that increased density of thought arising from carefully writing their sermons and delivering them as written.

In the last number of the Biblical Repository in a review of the sermons of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, we find the following valuable thoughts on this subject. "In Mr. Clark we find an example of interest and power in manuscript preaching. He did not read; he preached from his manuscript. He took not the matter from memory, he took it from his paper and preached it. It was as really a specimen of preaching, and good preaching, as any improviser can give. He showed that written preaching need not be dull preaching; that it may be warm and stirring to the highest degree. Why may it not be as frequently as the off hand? Why need a man be so much of an animal, that he can get warm only in a room with other animals? He may be not only warm in the solitude of the closet, in the company of quickening truth and of his own glowing thoughts and conceptions? If he has got a soul, why not enkindle it by its own intrinsic life into quick and impassioned movement? This has been done. As a matter of fact the most vivid heated, pointed appeals that ever went from human hearts or lips, were most considerably, yea, elaborately prepared in solitude."

We deprecate the coming of time, when ministers shall lay aside the pen in their pulpit preparations. With it they would lay aside one half of their power. There will then be an end of extemporaneous preaching of the highest order. We very much doubt whether there ever was, or ever will be, a first rate extemporaneous speaker who was not at the same time, a good writer. The discipline of the writing is necessary to impart ardor and richness to the speaking. Let all writing be done with, and the extemporaneous product grows diffuse and comparatively empty. The preacher but rarely leads into the green pastures; but more commonly, while under his feeding, we are doomed to be drawn over an arid area, to gather a gaunt and husky dinner. It is the curse and condemnation of a vast deal of extemporaneous preaching, that it is without beginning, middle, or end, or object. The man who writes in part vigorously and well, will proceed with closeness and order in sermons he does not write. He may make his written sermons searching, effective; and the unwritten will catch from the written a thorough imbuing and seasoning of the same sterling qualities."

MOCKERY OF CHRIST'S SUFFERINGS.

Suppose you are witness of the falling of a bank of earth by which several persons are overwhelmed, and there is scarce a doubt they have perished. Yet they may be alive, and you hasten to rescue them. Animated with the deepest compassion, you give every power to the work. Your hands soon bleed as they are bruised by exertion, and your soul is filled with the agony of anxiety."

Beside you is a man who gives you not the slightest aid. He looks quietly on as you pant and suffer in your toil. The idea that several human beings are within a few feet of him in the agonies of death, does not seem to move him. And the agonies of your exertions, as the sweat rolls from your brow and the blood drops from your hands, seems in no degree to interest him. You are hurt at this indifference. The intensity of your own pity for the perishing makes the hardness of this man's heart the more revolting. You cannot but feel that his indifference is mockery of the sympathy of your bleeding heart."

But a guilty world is perishing, and agonizing efforts have been put forth to save. The great agent in the rescue is the Lord Jesus Christ. Who has not known what he has suffered in the garden and on the cross in the work of mercy? But in fair view of the cross of Christ and well-knowing the agonies of the dying Lamb, what multitudes refuse utterly all co-operation in the work. They see the woes inflicted by sin; they see the glorious Redeemer and his friends seeking to save the lost. But they stand by in indifference. The blood of Christ may be shed. His dying agonies be known. The tears, toils, prayers of the righteous may be witnessed. Yet that indifference remains. There is no melting of the frozen heart."

Now what is this but virtual mockery of the sufferings of Christ. Indifference to the tears and groans, the blood, the death of the Son of God, is provoking ill-treatment of them. It is virtually to

say they were unnecessary, and it was folly in him to become such a sufferer in such a cause.

Reader, if there was a sufficient cause for the Saviour's sufferings, that cause is a most powerful appeal to you. And those sufferings themselves have a voice that must go down with melting power into your soul, or you stand convicted of a blindness of mind and hardness of heart that is eminently alarming.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Through the politeness of the publisher we have received the Oct No. of this work. The following are the principal articles.

I. Moschele's Life of Beethoven.

II. Early History of Ohio.

III. The Navy. This is a spirited article, earnestly advocating the increase of this part of our national defence, and presenting some interesting facts in relation to Naval affairs. We are glad to see the writer condemn the *spirit ration*, that abomination which yet exists in our navy, and does so much to corrupt and destroy our seamen. By continuing this ration, government continues to foster the most fruitful source of insubordination, and of course of the curses and trials of naval officers. We recently saw, on board of a government ship, a poor wretch dragged away to be punished for drunkenness, while, within thirty feet of him, was a large portion of the crew gathered round a barrel of rum receiving from an officer their four-o'clock allowance. It is a pity that so many are reformed out of office by the ever-changing government, alcohol should sit undisturbed on his throne, the unchanged minister of vice, misery and ruin to such multitudes. A little of the sagacity of a Sandwich Island chief, possessed by our rulers, would end the reign of rum, and save our seamen from its dreadful evils. The Reviewer makes some valuable suggestions in regard to the improvement of seamen in various respects. The picture he gives of the amplitude and order of French and English naval depots, reflects no small dishonor upon the deficiencies of our own.

Art. IV. Rural Cemeteries. We learn from this article that increasing attention in various parts of the country is paid to procuring and ornamenting choice locations for the sepulchres of the dead. The distinguished cemetery of Mt. Auburn has been followed by similar establishments at Worcester, Salem, Baltimore, New-York, Philadelphia and other places. We were pleased at noticing in regard to the one in Baltimore, that after reserving \$40,000 from the proceeds of the sale of lots for a permanent fund to keep the cemetery in repair, the remainder of the income is to be appropriated to the ornamenting of the cemetery and to the promotion of the cause of Temperance, Sunday Schools, Seamen's Home, and Apprentices' Library. Thus will due respect for the dead be blended with seeking the best welfare of the living.

Article V. Relations with England. An able and interesting exposition of the present state of our affairs with Great Britain. We hope to notice some facts contained in it hereafter.

Article VI. Dr. Harris Memoirs of Oglethorpe. This article contains many interesting facts concerning this distinguished Founder of the Colony of Georgia. Some curious things are disclosed concerning movements of the early colonists. It appears that in the regulations made by the British Parliament for the colony, Slavery was prohibited. This is the more remarkable as S. Carolina an older settlement, had at this time forty thousand slaves to five thousand whites, the slave trade was in the zenith of its glory. Reasons of policy seemed to have led to this restriction, though it may be hoped the voice of humanity was somewhat regarded. This restriction became a matter of bitter complaint by a portion of the colonists at a later period. Another portion of them however, sent in a contra petition, praying that slavery might not be allowed. Among other arguments against slavery they say:—

"It is shocking to human nature, that any race of mankind and their posterity should be sentenced to perpetual slavery; nor in justice can we think otherwise of it, than that they are thrown among us to be a scourge one day or other for our sins; and as freedom to them must be as dear as to us, what a scene of horror must it bring about! What a blessing it might have been to Georgia had the sentiments then expressed by a portion of the early colonists prevailed down to the present time; and who is prepared to deny that the last sentence of the above quotation may not be realized. The trustees, before whom the petitions and protest above noticed were laid, peremptorily refused to change the regulations, and slavery was for the time denied admission."

It is a curious fact that another curse of the human race was earnestly asked for by the same petitioners, viz: the admission of *Kew*. This had been excluded by Parliament. "The experience," say the petitioners, "of all the inhabitants of America will prove the necessity of qualifying with some spirit." That experience for half a century has told a different tale. But the trustees put *Kew* and *Slavery* together as true yoke-fellows, and as alike detrimental to the colony, and prevented their admission into the colony. Who questions that the moral and physical condition of Georgia would have been eminently in advance of their present position had those two agents of evil been effectually kept out of the state till the present time."

Art. VII. Stephens' Travels in Central America. Art. VIII. Wright's Translation of La Fontaine. Art. IX. Critical Notices.

AMERICAN BOOKS ABROAD.

Essays on the Christian Ministry, selected from the American Biblical Repository and other American Publications, with a preface by Dr. Murch of Stepien College, has appeared in London.

Dr. Hodge's Commentary on Romans has been translated into French, by Rev. Horace Monod of Marseilles. It is received with great favor by evangelical Christians in France.

Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Central America have been translated into French, and also into German. This enterprising traveller with Mr. Catherwood, has recently sailed again for Central America, to pursue further investigations. They will employ the Daguerreotype apparatus in making drawings of the various objects of interest they may discover. The success of their former excursion greatly interests the public mind in the present enterprise.

A NEW LYCEUM VILLAGE.

Mr. Holbrook, whose zeal in the cause of universal education, is well known to our readers, proposes to establish a second Lyceum village in the vicinity of New York, to co-operate with the first, established near Cleveland, Ohio, in the promotion of industry, economy and sound morals, and in the diffusion of Christian and scientific knowledge over the globe. He assures us that "the success of the first has so far been complete." The plan embraces two great principles—*self-support* as the best dependence for an education—and *dis-*

fusing knowledge, as the best means of acquiring it. Like many others, it must be confessed that we have been, and still are somewhat incredulous as to the results of an enterprise, founded on these two principles. The object, however, is good, and the spirit with which it is pursued is good—and no wise and good man, can consistently withhold his approbation from the zeal and devotedness exhibited by the chief agent in the enterprise. It is intended to secure a piece of land in the immediate vicinity of New York, sufficient for buildings, gardens, business, a school, public square, &c.—to form a joint stock of one thousand shares of a hundred dollars each, to be paid in ten annual instalments, &c. As soon as thirty shares are taken and advance payments made, Mr. H. will take measures immediately to select and secure a location for the proposed object, and report progress to the stockholders—consulting their wishes in all his movements. Of the gainfulness and utility of such a speculation, the public will of course judge. We love the spirit that aims at the high mark of universal improvement.

HOME MISSIONS.

Notices from the Home Missionary, for November.

Rev. P. W. Warriner labors earnestly in Jasper Co. and vicinity, and finds encouragement, notwithstanding the sparseness of the population, and the difficulties of access to it arising from the newness of the country, and badness of the roads. Sabbath school books if transmitted to him would aid him much. Members of the Presbyterian church, settled in the country three or four years, had not seen the face of a Presbyterian minister during the whole time.

Apple Creek.—Mr. Tracy, though visited with sickness in his family, has labored here and at two other places diligently, not only by preaching, but by pastoral visitation, attention to Sabbath schools, and circulating 40 copies of the Temperance Herald.

New Providence and Newark.—Mr. Gray is abundant in labor, and rejoices in success. During the quarter, 18 have been added to the New Providence church, and 24 to the Newark church. In Marion College, near by, where the spirit of the Lord has descended, there are but three students who are not professors of religion. Several protracted communion meetings have been held in the region round about, and blessed of the Lord.

Wisconsin. A Trying Case.—Says a missionary, "My children are growing up in ignorance, for want of means to educate them. My wife is wearing away her life for the want of assistance in her family concerns. From month to month she toils on with four children, in a house without any eastern conveniences attached to it; often, for weeks in succession, destitute of sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, and almost every thing that belongs to the class of luxuries, that something may yet remain to be distributed among those starving for the bread of life. The Missionary Herald, and the Home Missionary are the only publications I take, for want of means. I lost my Hebrew books several years since, and have not been able to replace them. New books I cannot procure, for it is difficult to save money enough, even for postage."

Illinois. McHenry Co.—Mr. Hall labors in the Virginia settlement, with the encouragement of an increasing congregation, Sabbath school and Bible class, at Nippersink, and the Diggins settlement, with the prospect of speedily organizing permanent churches. Other favorable openings demand attention.

Bellevue.—Several of the congregation have been born of the Spirit, during the year—attention on public worship increasingly constant—13 have been received to the communion. In five years, the church will be able to refund all it has received from the missionary society.

Indiana.

Peru.—Seven churches were received to the church in June last. Several professors were then much quickened, and much solemnity was manifested in the congregation. Sabbath, and week day meetings have since been more fully attended than before. One of the persons admitted to the church had been educated a Catholic—she appears to be a genuine convert, and has dedicated her children to God in the ordinance of baptism.

Michigan.

The religious community here have moderated their desires for wealth—and are better satisfied than formerly, with a mere competency of worldly good. Such has been the derangement of the currency, that many have become almost discouraged, and would if they could, probably, sell their lands and leave the state. Thus God rebukes the speculative mania!

New-York.

De Kalb.—Fifteen have been united with the church under Mr. Taylor, during the last quarter—and the work of God still slowly advances. The spirituality and circumspection of the church is much increased.

On the Frontier.—A little cloud of mercy appears to be gathering, and a few precious drops have fallen. A female, trained up in the Romish faith, and so firm in her belief that she had said, "she would sooner have her head taken off than renounce her faith," has had her eyes opened, and not only renounced popery, but embraced the truth as it is in Jesus; and her husband professes to have returned to the Lord with his whole heart.

Musasa.—A great change has been wrought in the town during the year. Between 40 and 50 have been added to the churches under Mr. Northrop, and they have great reason to thank the Lord for his mercies.

Moorea.—As the result of Temperance principles and movements, this town has no representative, in either the county poor-house or jail. No licences have been granted for six or seven years.

Hume.—A meeting-house has been finished and dedicated to God during the last quarter, costing \$1400, or \$1500. Peace and harmony prevail, and the permanent congregation increases.

Edinburgh.—Religion and morality are gaining a firmer foundation in this once moral waste. The spirit of the Lord has been poured out. 9 have been admitted to the church, and others are ready to join it. Sabbath school, Bible class, and Temperance, all prosper.

Centerville.—The congregation are becoming more liberal in their feelings, and are slowly learning to give more abundantly for the spread of the gospel, and to give more cheerfully. But sickness and death have unusually prevailed, and drought has cut short the crops.

The No. of the Home Missionary from which these "notices" are taken, possesses more than usual interest. It is hardly possible that any one should read it carefully and prayerfully, without having the enquiry brought home with power to his heart—"have I done all that the Lord would have me do, for the moral regeneration of the good land he has given me?" If any thing can save our country from anarchy and ruin, it is the influence of the Gospel preached by missionaries.

Receipts of the Board, acknowledged by the Treas-

urer, \$2,915.16. Missionaries newly appointed 15. Reappointed 20. God give success to the HOME MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE!

ROMANISM.

The agitation of the school question mooted by the Roman Catholics in New York, will probably contribute not a little to diffuse correct information through the community, of the spirit and aims of the priesthood. Incidentally, it will thus become a public benefit. It is only necessary that the true character of Romanism be known, to ensure its condemnation, in the bosom of every friend of liberty and conscience.

The "Journal of Commerce," of the 2nd inst., contains a correspondence between its Editors and a Committee of the Catholics, in reference to a charge preferred by the former against the "Irish Catholic priests" of New York. The charge was substantially this—the priests "hardly afford the most miserable of the people under them, even the consolations of religion in the severest affliction without a fee—and do nothing systematically for the support of the thousands who are paupers, from the ignorance which they have taught them; but on the contrary, while our alms-houses are full of their people, they seek to get under their own control the funds by which Americans have provided for the support of public schools."

The proof of this charge was demanded from the Editors, or, a disavowal of it, Feb. 15. It was requested also to be made in writing, with a view to the publication of the correspondence. Short notes passed between the parties, which are unimportant. About the 1st of May, the Editors forwarded a communication, with their "proofs." To that communication, no reply has been made, nor have the Catholic Committee seen fit to publish the "communication." The Editors therefore, after waiting from May till November, have published it themselves.

It is to be hoped that it will yet be thrown into a form more convenient for wide circulation. The Reply of the Editors is dispassionate, dignified and triumphant. They refer for their "proofs" only to the printed testimonies of Catholics, published by the Catholics, and circulated by the Catholics, within two years. Out of their own mouths they are condemned. It is not possible to give an abstract of the depositions legally taken;—and it must suffice to say, that they are so perfectly in point, and so full, as to render an attempt at evasion, utterly futile. It is not to be wondered at that the Catholics have dropped the correspondence. But we repeat—that the arrogance and impudence of their swelling claims, demand that the exposition here made, be published as widely as possible.

ADMIRABLE SENTIMENTS ON EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke in a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal last August, says—"It cannot but be obvious to you, that the main and greatest source of crime, is the general want of education among the peasantry, and in the lower classes of society in Canada; and even if this were afforded, there is too much reason to fear it might not be sufficient check the growth of vice, but might prove a curse to many, where it is not based upon moral and religious instruction, early impressed on the youthful and uncontaminated mind; the first object and duty therefore of parents and teachers must be, to attend to this essential part of education, for to begin on any other foundation, may produce crafty and dangerous characters, rather than good men and useful members of society." Again: "Elementary schools in our country parishes had better not be established, than entrusted to incompetent and unfit teachers;—it is of equal importance to the state as to the rising generation; and without essential to the general peace and happiness of a people, that none but persons of an enlightened and good moral character should be entrusted with the education of youth."

"Let us hope, that by the exercise of wisdom and Christian charity, all objections proceeding from the difference of creeds, may be obviated and removed, without abandoning the essential part or ground work of education, moral and religious instruction, the want of which would render abortive and destroy any system the sagacity of man may devise."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Within less than a year more than a hundred individuals among the Karens have become baptised Christians under the labors of a single missionary at Sandaway, Aracan.

The great Pagodas at Rangoon and Pegu, were covered with gold leaf from the foundation to the top, preparatory to the entrance of Thiarawady the Burmese Emperor into those cities.

The Baptist missionaries in Calcutta have just issued the Pentateuch in Bengallee in a beautifully cast type, and compact form. It is an earnest of the whole Bible in that language, as in a course of translation by them.

The Calcutta Bible Society have made arrangements to obtain the complete Bible in Hindoostanee, through the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, and some brethren of other denominations at Benares.

Seven hundred vessels have quitted the port of Ayahk the last year, laden with grain, the produce of the province of Aracan, indicating the increased prosperity of the province under British superintendence.

The Sikh troops at Peshawar have murdered 119 of their own officers. This was barbarous. But equally so is the whole business of war. It is a wonder that soldiers, who are forced from their homes into the tented field, do not more frequently turn their arms against their masters. The wrong of it would be no greater than the using them against other foes.

A new Divinity has lately sprung up in the Kishnagar District, styling himself MANARAJ, and has acquired no small notoriety by the miracles he is said to perform. He is invisible, and resides in a large banyan tree. He requires neither more nor less than one-fourth seer of milk and one-fourth chattracks of sugar from each worshipper. Worshippers are there, with various diseases for weeks together, in the number of two or three hundred thousand, bathing in the stream that runs hard by, and presenting their offerings, with loud prayers for help. There are no priests to officiate, nor brahmins to tax the pilgrims, and the milk and sugar are poured on the ground at the foot of the tree, not to be gathered up again. The whole is a fabrication of the milkmen and shopkeepers of the village near, to increase the sale of their respective articles of trade. And they are eminently successful—nay, and far less fraudulent and criminal in thus imposing on the credulity of their countrymen, than those who pandar to the lusts of the worshippers of alcohol in this Christian country!

In Calcutta men are frequently kidnapped and put on board ships to perform the voyage as sailors. They are decoyed away by means of intoxicating drugs, and taken on board in a state of insensibility, by knaves who take and pocket their three months advance pay. 30 were lately kidnapped in this

manner, and put on board a ship for the Mauritius. The captain discovered the fraud in time to release them. Well may we exclaim—O depravity! Where is thy bluish!

SCOTCH CUSTOMS.

The Sacrament of the Supper is dispensed only once a year in country parishes, and rarely more than twice in towns. The time selected is that, when the labors of the people are not pressing. Many travel twenty, and even thirty miles, to be present on the occasion. Public worship is held for four days. Thursday is made a day of fasting and humiliation, and observed in the same spirit as Sabbath, with the same extent and form of service. Saturday is a day of preparation—not observed as a Sabbath, but public service is held in the afternoon. On the Sabbath, the most solemn day of the whole, the holy ordinance is administered; and on Monday, a day of thanksgiving, only a morning service is held, after which the people disperse, or remain to have the pleasures of social and religious intercourse as they prefer. Friday, has no service assigned it in the regulations of the kirk, and is variously occupied—in the examination of candidates for communion—in the religious instruction of enquirers—in free public discussions of the doctrines of the gospel—and by some in idleness and dissipation.

MORAL ELEVATION OF SCOTLAND. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Scotland was the most barbarous and bigoted of European nations, and its priesthood (Romish) held two thirds of the landed property in the kingdom. But in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it became the most thoroughly reformed and best educated nation in Europe. This change was produced by the "moral machinery of pastors, schoolmasters, elders, deacons and catechists." Between 1638 and 1660, says Kirkton, "every parish had a minister, every village a school, every family almost a Bible; yea, in most of the country, all the children of age could read, and were provided with Bibles, either by their parents or ministers. I have lived many years in a parish where I never heard any oath, and you might have rode many miles before you heard any. Also you would not find a great part of the country, have lodged in a family, where the Lord was not worshipped by reading, singing and prayer. Nobly complained more of our church government than our taverns, whose ordinary lament was, that their trade was hopeless, people were become sober." So much for the conducting of schools on the principles of religion—the only principle on which they can become permanently beneficial to humanity.

BRIEF NOTICES.

PRINCETON SEMINARY.—The funds of this institution have become embarrassed, in consequence of the "unparalleled changes of the times," and the income of the Professors has been so much reduced, that the small salaries of the incumbents are not paid without difficulty. "Some of the scholars are in the same predicament." The professors were not originally fully endowed—which renders the case worse. We hope sincerely, that the call on the "Orthodox" Presbyterian pastors and churches will be heard and obeyed—that funds sufficiently ample to sustain the eminent Professors of the Institution, will be secured, and that no "charity student" will be deprived of the aid heretofore pledged to him. If "acts and testimonies" of ours were only as efficient as those of the Presbyterian church sometimes are, a Princeton Seminary "should want for no good thing."

CONSTITUTIONAL SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—This Synod at its late meeting in Winchester passed a series of Resolutions, strongly recommendatory of the American Board. The Spirit of the Lord was evidently present, in answer to the previous prayers of his people—all the meetings were crowded; many present were anxious, and some rejoiced in hope, ere the sessions broke up. Happy it would be, if all meetings of ecclesiastical bodies were so conducted as to secure the presence of the Holy Ghost, with their members and the community among whom they assemble.

THE WILLISTON SEMINARY.—The advertisement for this Seminary in the Recorder, will attract the attention of our readers—especially if they have sons or wards for whom thorough elementary education they are wishing to provide. The statements made in the advertisement are sufficiently explicit on the several points to which they refer, and may be relied upon with entire confidence. The Institution is founded on principles strictly Christian, and will be managed beyond a doubt in perfect consonance with those principles. The established character of the Principal as well as the founder—his thorough acquaintance, not only with the theory but the art of instruction—and his well known ardent and sound judgment in the happy management of youth committed to his charge, furnish the most ample guaranty to parents of the safety and improvement of their children under his superintendence. We feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, arising, not from personal considerations, but from a conviction that a more thorough course of preliminary instruction than is prescribed in most of our Academies (there are some honorable exceptions) is indispensable to those high literary qualifications, with which it is desirable that an increasing number of graduates, should leave their respective Colleges.

T. OSOON.—This indefatigable servant of Christ is still laboring in Canada, earnestly, and in some measure successfully. A "Bethel" has been erected at Montreal, for the benefit of seamen and emigrants, where religious services are held four times a week. With this is connected a reading room and a library of 500 volumes. A small school-house has been erected also, for the benefit of the destitute children, where more than 300 have been assisted within the last three years, and where from 60 to 80 are now attending—a number which is daily increasing. Mr. O. is now aiming to secure a plot of ground from the Corporation of Montreal, and a liberal grant from government for the purpose of erecting a large "Union Building." \$200 have already been secured from individuals, and 500 more subscribed. As certainly as "prayer, pains, and perseverance" have efficiency, Mr. O. will not have lived in vain, for a sinful world whose misery and happiness lie so near his heart.

THE SCAMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Douglass, the Scamen's Chaplain, is encouraged by several recent instances of hopeful conversion, and still more of deep anxiety, among his interesting charge. It has just been admitted to the communion of his church. Deep and pungent conviction of sin marks the subjects of the good work. A more frequent and earnest remembrance of the cause of sinners in the prayers of Zion at large, would not only encourage the immediate laborers in that cause, but would draw down the blessing of heaven on thousands ready to perish.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Millions of money have been sent to the industrious classes of community by these institutions, which might otherwise have been expended, for the gratification of folly, extravagance, and crime. They are sources of security and profit which can be realized in no other way, by those for whose benefit they are designed.

EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants arriving at Quebec this year up to Oct. 9, is 28,155—6,410 more than arrived during the same period of the preceding year. The proportionally endowed—We hope sincerely—Presbyterian and obeyed—tain the eminent will be secured, and deprived of the "acts and testimonies" as those of "Princes and good thing."

VINCENNA.—This cheerful place a commendatory of the Lord was the previous prayers were crowded; some rejoiced in happy it would be so the presence of the Holy and the community

embraces a territorial population of more than 65 churches, was presented at the establishment of a behavior, or some of the Faculty to be all Synod visited the several Presbyteries of the College at West. Can another efficient patron not make those efficient patrons in New England? Half the church

the destitute of the either stations were made for pastors and elders churches have been past year, as the past to the Lord.

body embraces 36 licensed 20 candidates 20 probationers. A Committee on an able report and several resolutions, of much value, to be hoped they will "church sessions" Sabbath is kept churches—exhort and household children and as required by the meeting of a delegate in the States to be empowered to occupy and of New Eng

PAUL AND VIRGINIA. From the French of J. B. H. De Saint Pierre. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

This exquisite volume forms one of the series of Appleton's "Miniature Classical Library." It is a standard work of its kind, and presents one of the most touching tales extant, illustrative of the sensibilities wrought into the human soul by the hand of its Creator. The translation was made by Helen Maria Williams, amid the sickening scenes of the French Revolution, and has ever maintained an elevated rank among the productions of polite literature, with the English public.

THE MIGNONETTE; OR, THE GRACES OF THE MIND. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1842. With several fine steel engravings.

A more beautiful volume never adorned the upper shelf of the Library. Its name is significantly chosen. It is a well arranged collection of the choicest flowers of literature, scattering sweet and delicate perfumes all around it. And its distinguishing excellence is, that according to the aim of the compiler, it will prove "subservient to the promotion of social and religious duties;" it is made "an agreeable vehicle for conveying to the reader the purest morals, and the holiest truths." Taste and refinement, and devotion, literature and religion, are admirably combined, and form "a sweet smelling savor," that will refresh the faint, strengthen the weary, and animate the sluggish.

DECAPOLIS; OR, THE INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION OF CHRISTIANS TO SAVE SOULS FROM DEATH. An Essay by Rev. D. Ford. From the last London Edition. pp. 125. 1840. Boston: Tappan & Dennet. 1841.

The fact that the first edition of this little work was published in London, in May 1840, and that the present edition is taken from the 6th London Edition, is sufficient proof of its great popularity. The subject is one of surpassing interest. Addressed as it is, directly to Christians, it claims their devout attention, and will richly reward it. Nor can it fail of usefulness to all who read it. Its plan is happily conceived—its style is plain and direct—its illustrations are striking and powerful.

PHILIP AND HIS GARDEN; AND OTHER TALES, SUITABLE FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. by Charlotte Elizabeth. pp. 202. 1840. New-York: J. S. Taylor & Co. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

The tales in this volume are eight in number—beautifully told—evangelical in instruction drawn from the common incidents of life—and happily adapted to interest the imagination, and improve both the social and moral sensibilities of the youthful generation.

CHRIST'S THEORY OF REVIVALS.—A sermon with this title has reached us from the pen of Rev. James M. Davis of Pittsburgh. There are many good thoughts in it, and a spirit of ardent zeal pervades it which we cannot but admire. Still it is not so well adapted as might be wished, to accomplish the worthy design of the author. And it has, in our apprehension, a marked and radical defect—it fails to impress the reader with the great truth that ought fully to possess every mind—viz. that it is not by might nor by power, but by the spirit of the Lord of hosts, that the harvest is to be reaped, or the spiritual temple built. We do not believe that true religion and religious excitement are identical; nor that any excitement will be productive of true religion, when created by the artificial means so unhappily relied upon by those, who wish to be known distinctively, as revival preachers. Doubtless many of the ministers of Christ are woefully deficient in their application of the truth of God to the consciences of their people—but their deficiency lies infinitely less in the manner and frequency of the application, than in their humble sense of entire dependence on the Spirit of God to prepare the heart, and water the seed sown in it, and cause it to spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of his name. Let ministers and churches keep their own hearts with more diligence in the fear of God, and they will have greater success.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We are sorry to learn, by a letter received in this city, from Beyroet, that Rev. COLBY C. MITCHELL, who left Boston last January for the Nestorian Mission in Persia, died while passing the desert, in a village of the Kurds. He was buried in a village of Jacobite Christians near by, called Telhel. Five days afterwards the company reached Mossul. The information was brought to Aleppo by a man who accompanied Messrs. Mitchell and Hindsdale from Beyroet. On his return, he was himself sick, and in the mean time robbed of all the letters which the missionaries had entrusted to him to convey to Beyroet, and which would have given the particulars respecting the journey and the decease of Mr. M. The man states that Mrs. M. also was sick, and carried on a litter three days to Mossul, but when he left, three days after their arrival, it was thought she would soon recover. Mr. Beadle, of Aleppo, immediately on the hearing of the intelligence reaching there, despatched a courier to Mossul, who was expected to return in about thirty days, with letters from the missionaries, when more particulars respecting this mournful event will be forwarded to this country.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A revival of religion commenced about three weeks ago in Hanover, N. H. (The Rev. Mr. Ellis's Parish), and has been in gradual progress to this time. The attention thus far has been most favorable. Twenty-one different persons have at different times attended the inquiry meetings. The work continues without abatement, and precious results are anticipated. Happy would it be should it spread over the whole town, and visit with its saving influences the 411 young men now in a course of education at Dartmouth College. Let the prayers of Christians be heard in their behalf.

There has been, and now continues in progress an interesting work of grace in *Parkville, Vt.* as the fruit of united effort, faith, prayer, preaching of the word and visiting from house to house, Christians have been greatly revived; many souls have been convicted, who are yet halting between two opinions, while many others have hopefully submitted their hearts to God. A great degree of unanimity of feeling and harmony of effort prevail among Christians and ministers of different denominations. The ministers of the place have been assisted by the labors of the Rev. O. Parker, of Worcester. May revivals of religion become as numerous and extensive as the wants of our country.—Com.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—By the annual catalogue just published, it appears that the number of students is as follows:—Seniors, 43; Juniors, 40; Sophomores, 52; Freshmen, 38; Students in the partial course, 2. Total, 175.

REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.—A petition has been circulated and extensively signed by inhabitants of the midland counties of Virginia, praying the General Assembly to change the time of commencing the County Courts from Monday to Wednesday, as "under the present arrangement, a large

number of the citizens of the State, whose business calls them to the courts, are compelled to devote a portion of the Sabbath, to preparation for court, or in travelling to the court-houses."

ORDINATION AND DEDICATION.—In Chelsea, on Wednesday evening last, Rev. ISAAC C. LANGWORTHY was ordained as Pastor of the Unitarian Congregational Society, and a new Meeting House was dedicated to the worship of God. Introductory Prayer by Rev. B. F. Clark; Sermon by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers; Dedicationary Prayer by Rev. H. Winslow; Charge by Rev. S. Aiken; Fellowship by Rev. J. H. Towne; Concluding Prayer by Rev. D. M. Lord. The Candidate passed a faithful examination, to the unanimous satisfaction of the Council. The House of Worship is a very neat building in the centre of the village. The prospect of growth and usefulness to this young member of the Christian family, is very encouraging. May the blessing of the Most High ever attend them.

Ordination.—The Rev. JONAS KING LORR, was ordained over the church in Hartford (White River village), Vt. on Wednesday, the 3d inst. The services on the occasion were as follows, viz. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Watkins, of West Hartford; Introductory Prayers, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lebanon, N. H.; Sermon, by the Rev. President Lord, of Dartmouth College, father of the candidate; Ordination Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Goodard, of Norwich; Charge to the Pastor, by the Rev. Wm. Hansen, of Berlin; Fellowship of the Churches, by the Rev. Mr. Russell, of North Hartford; Address to the People by Prof. Haddock, of Dartmouth College; and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Wright, of Woodstock; and the Benediction by the Pastor. The weather was very fine, great harmony existed in all the proceedings of the church and people, and the religious exercises were peculiarly appropriate and interesting.—Com.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—Sixteen days later from England. The steam ship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at the wharf, Sunday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock. She brought 53 passengers from Liverpool, and 20 from Halifax, and landed 34 at Halifax. She sailed Oct. 21, having been delayed two days by the Postmaster General, as was supposed, to give time for the arrival of the Caledonia, and enable the Government to answer despatches, and merchants to answer letters received by her. The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. The Britannia had a severe passage of 17 days. She arrived at Halifax on the 4th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 7th October to the 11th November, by commission, with the usual formalities. No business of importance had been done in Parliament, except completing what was previously in progress. A speech read on the occasion closed with the following allusion to the popular distress:—

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

On the 17th there was a great rise of the Thames, and property to a large amount was destroyed. Upwards of 10,000 houses and stores were in part submerged. Four persons were drowned by the swamping of a wherry, on the river, in the early part of October.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 5th of October, making the passage out in 12 days and 12 hours.

The crops in Ireland had fallen greatly short of the usual average; but the spread of temperance, it was thought, would prevent that distress among the poor which might otherwise become insupportable.

Although the price of corn had risen in almost all the French markets, still the weight of bakers' loaves in Paris was just double that of loaves of corresponding prices in London. No much for the effect of corn laws.

There have been three heavy failures in Glasgow—one was a mission house connected with America, and the cause is assigned to the want of remittances by the Halifax steamer. Several failures in London, also, to a large extent.

One hundred and thirty general carriers have died since the latest of 1837, being an average of 32 annually, and the average age of those still left may be computed as follows:—Generals, 70 years; lieutenant generals, 67; major generals, 60, ditto.

At South Malton, about twelve miles from Barnstable, an awful fire broke out on the night of the 17th ult. and eighty three houses were destroyed, before the progress of the flames could be arrested. The fire originated at a common lodging house.

At Ellenborough it was the new Governor General, that a party, if not the whole of the Democratic ticket is defeated. Not counting Middlesex, the Whigs will have twenty-seven of the forty Senators. The Democrats have elected three in Bristol, two in Hampden, and two in Berkshire. The House will be strongly Whig.

The new Representatives will yet quite imperfect. As far as heard from 62 Whigs have been chosen, 46 Opposition. There will no doubt be a large Whig majority in the House.

New Orleans.—The Pleasure of the 25th gives us assurance that citizens and strangers may now safely return to New Orleans, recent frosts having broken the spell of the fever king. "He whose at the most vigorous could not withstand—whose advanced age, most experienced medical generals could not arrest, has been driven away by the unseen power that controls the revolving seasons. As tears traced his footsteps, so does general joy bespeak his exit."

Splendid Steamboat.—Preparations, says the N. Y. Sun, are making for building one of the most splendid steamboats in the world. Her speed is to be 10 miles an hour. She will be 200 feet long, 30 feet wide, and will accommodate 1000 passengers with state rooms. Length of keel 325 feet. This boat will be built on an entirely new principle. Instead of the cumbersome water wheel she will use a newly invented propeller, and will ply between New York and Albany the ensuing season. The building of this magnificent steam place will be under the direction of Capt. Fellows, her intended commander.

Lumber from Berkshire.—In consequence of the failure of water at the saw-mills in Maine, the contracts for the supply of timber for the roof of the great building at the depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, failed in part, and some delay in the building. The deficiency has been supplied by timber brought from Berket, in Berkshire county, over the Western and Worcester Railroads. It is fine spruce timber, equal to the lumber which is brought from Maine or the British provinces.—Advertiser.

Gen. Scott has come out in a long letter, in which he says he will accept a nomination for the Presidency, if it is tendered. He may therefore be considered as in the field.

The Plymouth Rock states, that Mr. Adams, in a recent visit to Marshfield, addressed the citizens assembled, and announced that he should cease to represent the Twelfth District with the present Congress.

the town of Pampulana to surrender. Ribiero, the commander, refused, and the citadel offered its fire. Ribiero, however maintained his position, at the last accounts.

GREECE.—Mavrocordato, a conspicuous leader in the Revolution, and principal adviser of Otho, had made an attempt to form an independent Greek Cabinet, and failing, had resigned his office. Letters from Athens of the 24th of September mention that the excitement occasioned by the resignation, has been increased by the receipt of M. Guizot's Circular, declaring Greece incapable of representative government.

The kingdom is in an unsettled state. The public excitement, a Frenchman, while walking on the shore of the Isle of Egina, which has been assigned as his asylum from the prejudices of the people, had been shot. Several of his predecessors met their deaths in a similar manner.

FRANCE.—The steamer mail from India and China arrived in London, Oct. 7, bringing news from China to June 21—two days later than the news received here by the ship Narragansett. The official details of the late events are given in length. Some of the English papers were very severe in their animadversions upon the conduct of the British commanders in again consenting to truce, and wasting the energies of the British army when it had obtained such signal advantages, under the efforts of the Chinese, and the constant time giving their enemies a chance to recruit, to learn wisdom by experience, and to protect the war by greatly increased means of defence.

Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer had arrived at Canton from Yokohama, and Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William P. G. were expected at the Straits of Malacca, and expected to arrive early in August. The health of the troops in Canton-river was improving. The following is from the London Times:

The latest intelligence from Macao is of the 21st of June; it represents the Chinese as highly incensed with the acts of the British, and their determination to resist as most uncompromisingly. The Emperor's nephew Yeh Shun had sent a resolute declaration, which he declares that the English did great execution at Canton, and that the cries of the inhabitants for peace tore their hearts with anguish, and that he had given them several millions "for the opium," and induce them to withdraw; and that, as he had beguiled the barbarians away from the coast, he would send a fleet to the river. This report is looked upon as an irrefragable proof of Chinese perfidy, and no security existed for peace.

In the mean time Captain Elliott was busy in selling the house in the new city of Canton, which he has bid the foundation in the island of Hongkong. Preparations were, however, going forward for an expedition as it was stated, to proceed to the northward, as some conjecture to attack even the city of Canton.

The Castle Huntly, a merchant ship, arrived on the 1st ult. from Macao, which post she left on the 20th of June. The newspapers to that date add but little to the intelligence already stated. The health of the troops which had suffered from great heat, and the rains during the attack on Canton, was improving.

FROM AFRICA.—The schooner Herald, Captain Goldsmith, from Princess Island, 5th Sept. has arrived at the port. Capt. G. reports that H. M. sloop of war Iris, Capt. Tucker, touched about 1st Sept. for water, &c. and sailed again on a cruise. A short time previous she had an engagement with a large slave, in the Right of Benin, and was beat off. The vessel was severely damaged, and the commander. After the latter was the commander.

DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE ON MONDAY resulted in the triumph of the Whig party. John Davis has been re-elected Governor by a majority of some thousands.

The Atlas of this morning contains returns from 266 towns, received by express, from which paper we take the following:

	1841	1839
Doris Martin Scott Everett Martin	6174 4213 151 5039 2873	
Middlesex	7255 5670 615 6555 2443	
Essex	21 6069 5256 304 5525 4776	
Hampshire	3214 1709 214 2786 2042	
Worcester	2606 1645 361 3071 4241	
Bristol 17's	2433 2466 265 2903 2914	
Ware 53's	9284 6793 575 8022 7448	
Berkshire 13's	1316 1165 72 1441 1435	
Franklin 25's	2609 2152 157 2163 2149	
Springfield 16's	1455 1288 229 1687 1617	
Plymouth all	21 4055 3809 243 3862 3863	

Total, 206 1's 49,493 41,552 3,064 44,458 41,381
Entire vote of 246 Towns, as above, 97,349
Total, 206 1's 49,493 41,552 3,064 44,458 41,381
Towns to be returned, 45,675
Governor Davis, 44,413
He has, over above Marcus Morton 1,661
The number of scattering votes is about 3000.

Forty-two towns remain to be heard from. Legislators.—In the Senate, the Whigs elected five in Suffolk, five in Essex, five in Worcester, two in Franklin, two in Hampshire, one in Norfolk, and two in Barnstable, and one in Dukes and Nantucket, not heard from—twenty three in all, or a total of 60. The Democrats elected 17 in Worcester, two in Plymouth, and two in Norfolk, there is probably no choice by the people. There is probably no election for Senators in Middlesex, as Morton leads in the County, the Senatorial ticket—and his majority is but 230 over all others. It is hardly possible to predict the result of the whole of the Democratic ticket is defeated. Not counting Middlesex, the Whigs will have twenty-seven of the forty Senators. The Democrats have elected three in Bristol, two in Hampden, and two in Berkshire. The House will be strongly Whig.

The new Representatives will yet quite imperfect. As far as heard from 62 Whigs have been chosen, 46 Opposition. There will no doubt be a large Whig majority in the House.

BRIGITON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 8, 1841. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 2700 Beef Cattle, 1100 Steers, 8000 Sheep, and 5000 Pigs. The market was quiet, and prices were steady. The following are the prices:—Beef, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Mutton, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pork, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Macadamia, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Syrup, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Honey, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Eggs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Potatoes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oranges, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lemons, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Raisins, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Currants, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Dates, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Figs, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Prunes, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Walnuts, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Almonds, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Pistachios, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Cashews, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Brazil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Copra, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tallow, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Lard, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Soap, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Candles, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Oil, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Vinegar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Wine, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Beer, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Spirits, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tobacco, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Tea, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Sugar, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; Molasses, 10s. 6d. per

